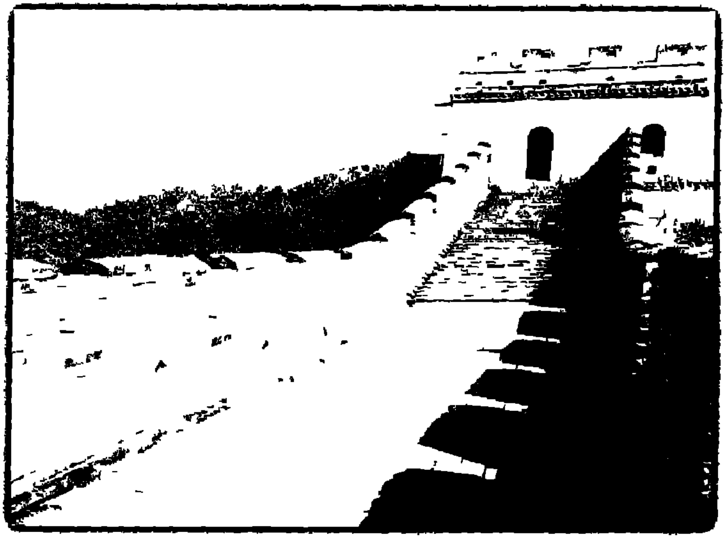
LAIRON



Saikhom Menjor

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Namoirakpam Ibochou, Haobam Marak
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Preface

The Lais were a branch of the Tais race. Lairon means the history or the genealagy of the Lais. Lai was an mastor who was a descendant of Hrang Ti and his son Shao Hao(Kuan So). Shao Hao wa known as Chis Tian Shi (2513 B.C. - 2435 B.C.) in Chinese and Asia Shidapa in the Meithai genealogy. Whereas Huang Ti was known as Atingkok who ruled from 2697 B.C. to 2597 B.C. He was married to Lei Zo/ Lei Zu and gave birth to Chang Yi and Shao Hao. Huang Ti had another 23 sons by other wives.

Chang Yi gave birth to Xuan Xu (2435 B.C. - B.C.) who succeeded Shao Hao as the Chinese emperor. On the other Shao Hao gave birth to Chong Lu Shou Hui and Ong. Lu shou gave birth to Pam who became the king's teacher. He had two sons, Yun Ge and Tai Tai (Tai Dai). Zhuan Xu awarded the land of Shansi to Tai Tai for his achivement to control the floods of the Yellow River. His descendants broke into four tribes, Shen, Yi, Lu and Huang which were known as four kingdoms. They were all Tai kingdoms. Hui invented bows and arrows which were best weapon in those days. Ong was also known as wong or Wung. He gave birth of Hum. Hum gave birth to Ham. Ham gave birth to Lairon. Lairon gave birth to Nonglon. The Lais descended from Lairon and Nonglen. They were also known as Lis, though there was a Li Kingdom in the Shansi region. The Lais set up their kingdom in the Henam region.

The Meitais were Lais, a section of the Tais. As such, they were referred to Meitais (Meetais). Meitai mean the men of the Tai race and Mei means men in archai Tai language. Another variation was Mi (Mee). As such, the ethronym of Meithai is used on Meethai by some people. It is also denoted by Moithai, Moythai, Maithai, Methai and so on. These are the variatians meaning the same. The Meithais were Lais.

The Lais were not Gods as thought by many. They were a people who has a civilization around 2600B.C. on the bank of the Howang Ho river. They were so civilized that there was no other people who suppresed them. That was called Tu (celestial). The descendants of Huang Ti regarded themselves as the sons of heaven. In view of such high civilisation, they were later regarded on Gods, but they were not Gods in reality.

The auther has disconvered the genealogies of the Lais as a result of his intense research for thirty years on the subject. It includes the genealogies of the Chenglers, the Luwangs, the Khapas, the Moirangs, the Ningthoushas, the Angoms etc.

This great discovery has cleared the origin of the Lais (Methais) It will stand the test of time The author will be awarded with a huge sum of money if he was born in Japan, Britain, Korea, United States Canada, Germany, Spain, France, etc The people of these countries think high and patronise the discovers and the inventors But the people of the land are fighting themselves for sovereignty when other civlised people had reached the surface of the moon Once Lamabam Komol said that there in no tree in the Imphal valley which can grow higher than the surrounding hills

As said the treatise is a discovery It is a tiny one, but things are measured by the quality and the value of the same It is a rare document and rather the rarest in this land Its value will be proved by time and one day the people will realise it

The author sppreciates Thokchom Chandra, Retired Teacher, Chanambam Jarma, Head Master of Thoubal Junior High School Thoubal who was given the State Award for teaching, Puyam Ranjit and others for financial help to bring out the treatise The author further appreciates Okram Dhamen and his staff of the Goura Offset Printers Thoubal for kind printing of the same

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Lairon

Pan-ko

↓

Sui Ren Shi

↓

You Chao Shi

↓

Fu Xi Shi/Pao Xi Shi/Mi Xi shi/Tai Hao Xi Shi

↓

Shen Nong Shi

↓

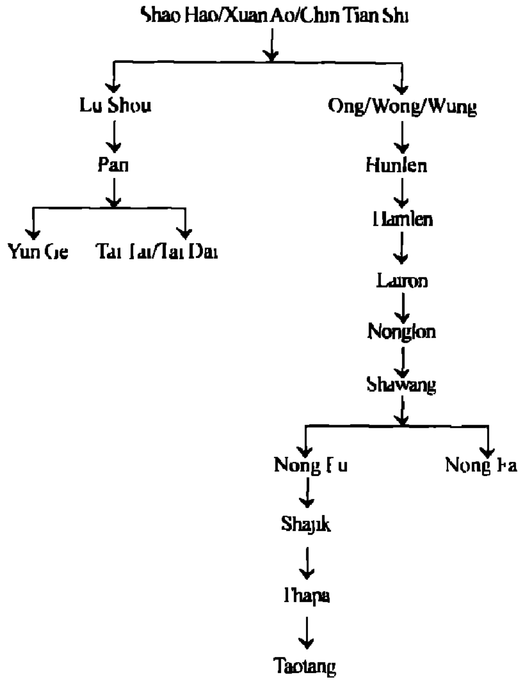
Huang Ti/Hwang Ti
(Lei Zo/Lei Zu)

↓

Chang Yi → Zhuan Xu/Kao Yang Shi

Shao Hao/Xuan Ao/Chin Tian Shi

Pan-Ko/Pan-ku was the ancestor who created the Chinese He was succeeded by a series of heavenly celestial terrestial and human sovereigns Sui Ren Shi was the human sovereign who invented fire He tought his people how to produce fire imitating the work of the wood-packers You Chao Shi was the leader of a people who lived on the branches of the trees



Fu Xi Shi was also known as Pao Xi Shi or Mi Xi Shi or Tai Hao Xi Shi in the Chinese annals. He was succeeded by Shen Nong Shi alias Yan Ti alias Fiery Lord. Shen Nong Shi was replaced by Huang Ti (Yellow Emperor) who ruled from 2697 B.C. to 2597 B.C. He was succeeded by Shao Hao alias Xuan Ao alias Chin Tian Shi (Atia Shidapa/Kon chin Tuthokpa) who ruled from 2597 B.C. to 2513 B.C. His son (Ong) produced the Lais

Laotang

↓

Moitang

↓

Shun

↓

Tarang

↓

Laicha

↓

Malang

↓

Khampi

↓

Thabuleng

↓

Shenkoileng

↓

Korou

Lairon was the father of Nonglon Nonglon was the father of Shawang Nong Fa produced the Chakpas

Korou

↓

Nunut

↓

Thacha

↓

Thawanmachak

↓

Thayai

↓

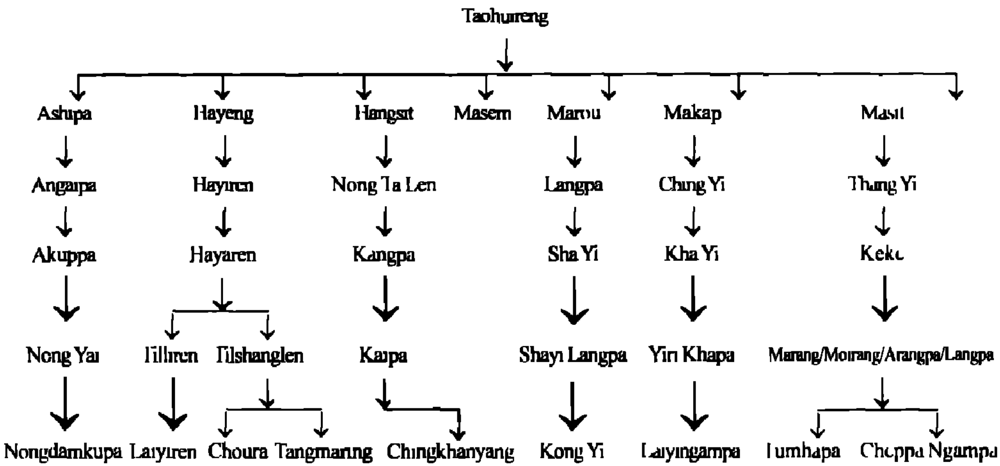
Thadon

↓

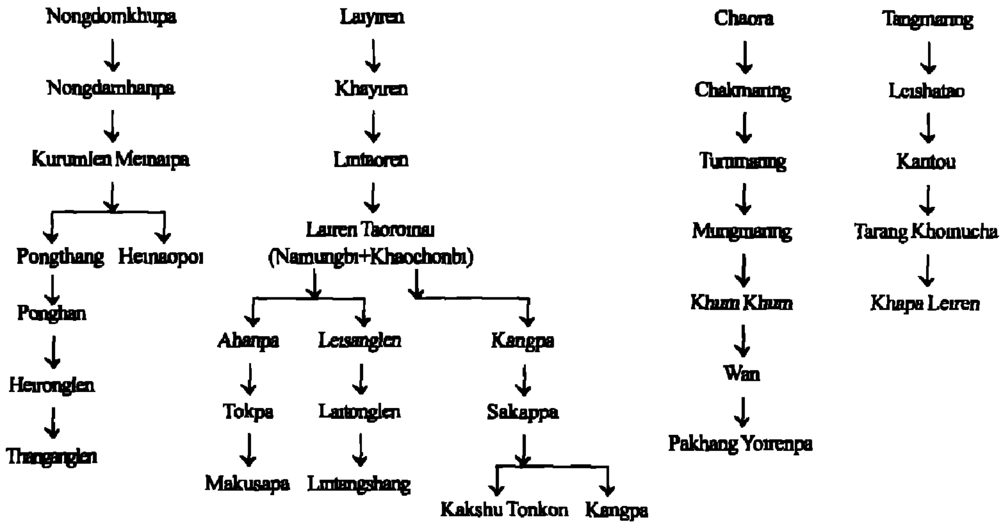
Okpuroi

↓

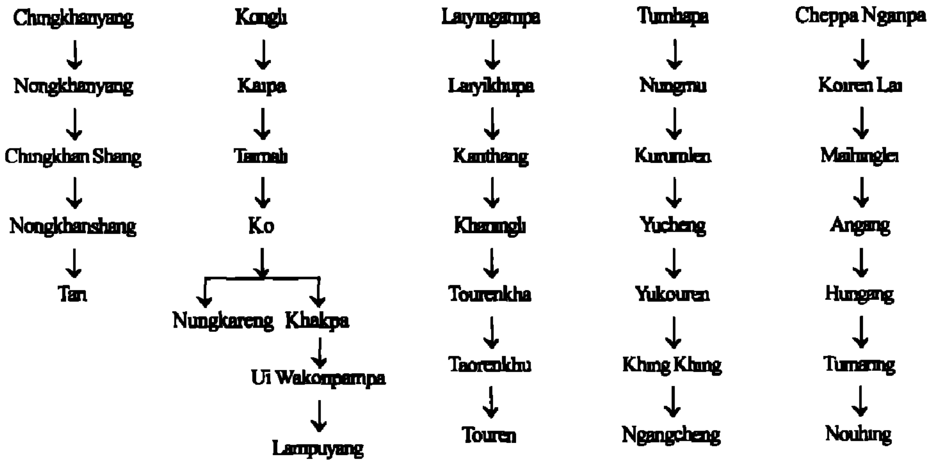
Taohuireng



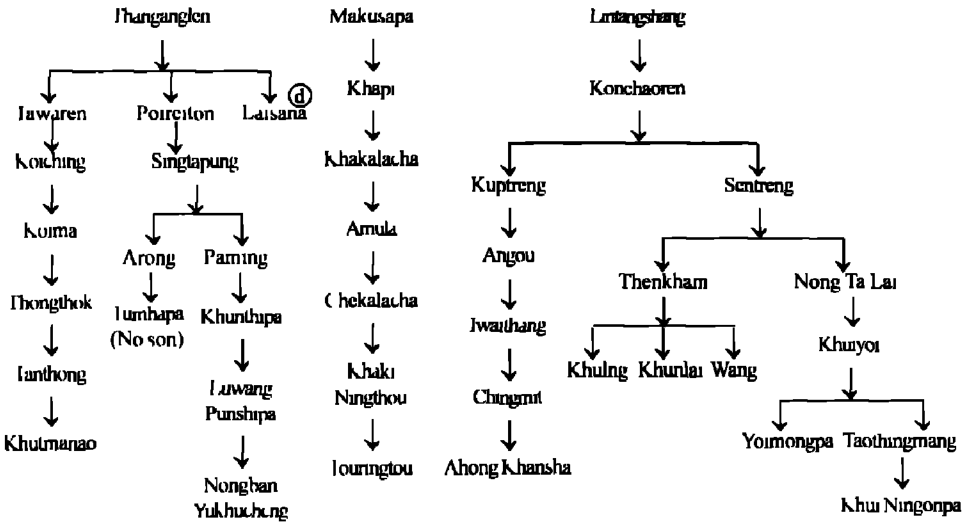
The Luwangs and the Khumans descended from Ashipa The Angom the Ningthemchas the Mangangs the Kanghuchams the Tangkhuns descended from Hayeng The Chingleis the Khuyons descended from Tilshanglen The Khapas descended from Ching Yi The Moirangs descended from Thang Yiren



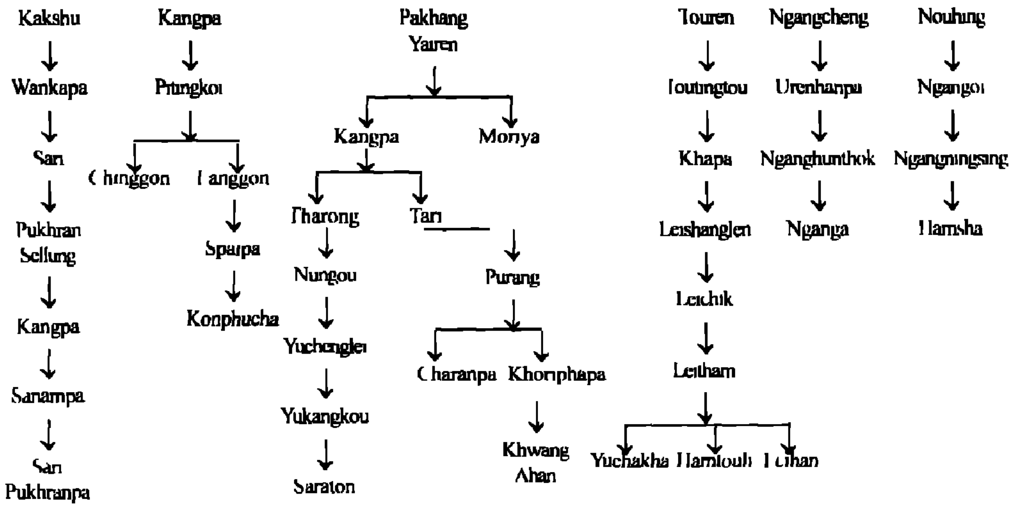
Lairen Taoroinai was the king of the Las. He ruled around Leikha He had sevens sons by Leimaren Namungbi. Pantholbi was also born as their daughter Leishanglen succeeded lairen Taoroinai

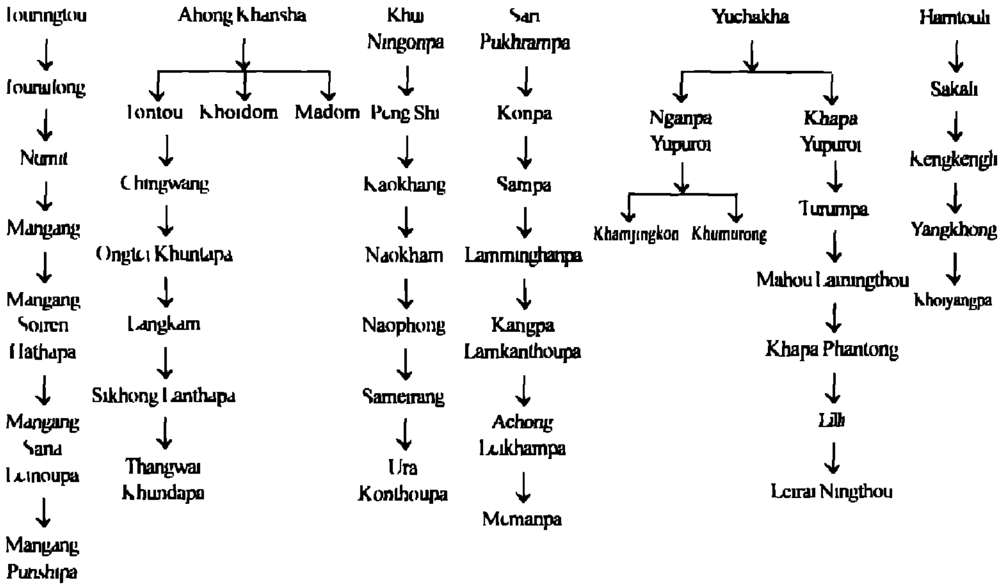


Chingkhanyang
Nongkhanyang
Chingkhan Shang
Nongkhanshang
Tan
Kongli
Kaipa
Tarmah
Ko
Nungkareng
Khakpa
Ui Wakonpampa
Lampuyang
Layingampa
Layikhupa
Kanthang
Khaongli
Tourenkha
Taorenkhu
Touren
Tumhapa
Nungmu
Kurumlen
Yucheng
Yukouren
Khing Khung
Ngangcheng
Cheppa Nganpa
Koiren Lai
Maihunglei
Angang
Hungang
Tumaning
Nouhing



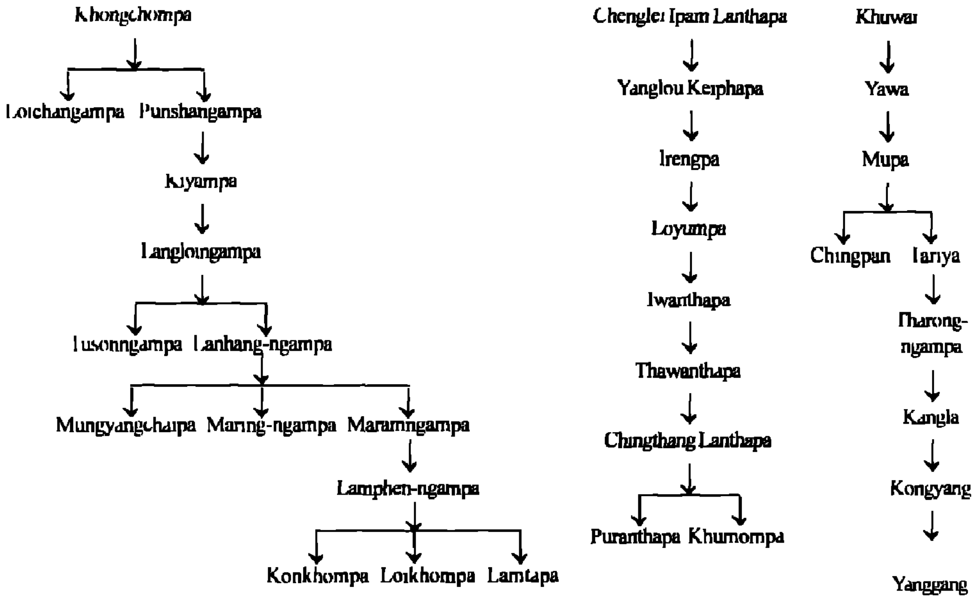
Laisana was married to Nong Ta Lairen Pakhangba Arong migrated to Thouban region and founded the Khuman Kingdom Sentreng was Lengdon Pukhran sellung was a contemporary of Nong Ta Lai


Kakshu
Wankapa
Sari
Pukhran Sellung
Kangpa
Sarampa
Sari Pukhranpa
Kangpa
Pringkoi
Chinggon
Langgon
Spaipa
Konphucha
Pakhang Yaren
Kangpa
Moriya
Tharong
Tari
Nungou
Yuchenglei
Yukangkou
Saraton
Purang
Charanpa
Khoriphapa
Khwang Ahan
Touren
Toutingtou
Khapa
Leishanglen
Leichik
Leitham
Yuchakha
Hamlouh
Leihan
Ngangcheng
Urenhanpa
Nganghunthok
Nganga
Nouhing
Ngangoi
Ngangningsang
Hamsha



Ahong Khansha was married to Liklabicha Nongdangnu and gave birth to Khoidom and Mandom. He was a contemporary of Luwang Langmaipa. Khapa Phantongpa was a contemporary of Nong Ta Lairen Pakhangba.

Mangang Punshipa	Thangwai Khundapa	Ura Konthoupa	Memanpa	Leirai Ningthou
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Mangang Konkhucha	Puranthapa	Naothingkhong	Athingpa	Yanganpa
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Mangang Singmit	Lairen Hikhampa	Khongtekcha	Lamuton	Tongpa
	↓	↓	↓	
	Charanphapa	Keirencha	Sanya Lamchingpa	
	↓	↓	↓	
	Kuakpa Thawan Thapa	Yarapa	Lang Sana	
	↓	↓	↓	
	Nongpok Kaosompa	Ayangpa	Sehompa	
	↓	↓	↓	
	Khongchompa	Ningthoucheng	Khuwai	
		↓		
		Chenglei Ipam Lanthapa		

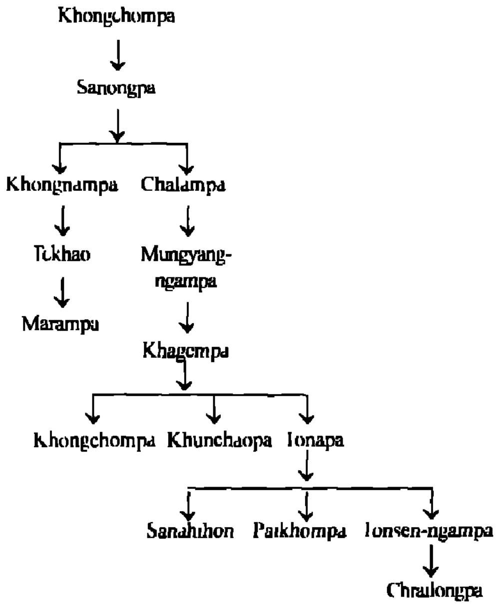

Khongchompa
Loichangampa
Punshangampa
Kiyampa
Langloingampa
Tusonngampa
Lanhang-ngampa
Mungyangchaipa
Maring-ngampa
Maramngampa
Lamphen-ngampa
Konkhompa
Loikhompa
Lamtapa
Chenglei Ipam Lanthapa
Yanglou Keiphapa
Irengpa
Loyumpa
Iwanthapa
Thawanthapa
Chingthang Lanthapa
Puranthapa
Khumompa
Khuwai
Yawa
Mupa
Chingpan
Taiya
Tharong-ngampa
Kangla
Kongyang
Yanggang

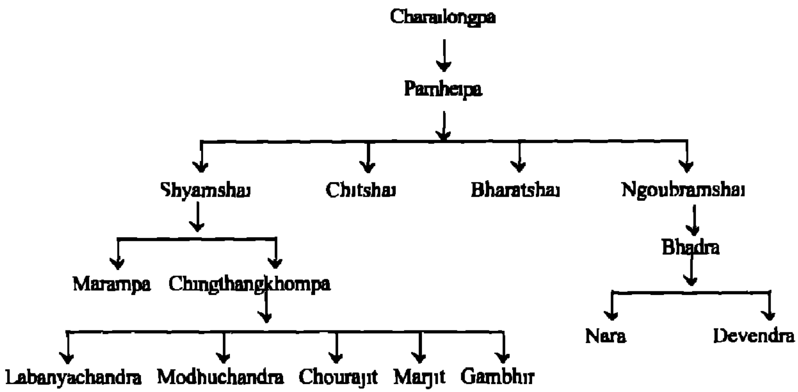
Puranthapa → Kongyampa → Telheipa → Tapung → Punshipa → Ningthoukhompa → Kiyampa → Lamkaingampa

Khumompa → Moirampa → Thangbi Lanthapa → Khumompa → Sanarempa → Paming → Tingkarapa → Khongchompa

Yangang → Leirompa → (Melei, Hongpa)

Melei → Pumingnapa Kangpa → Sariya → Putin Mayao


Khongchompa
Sanongpa
Khongnampa
Chalampa
Tckhao
Mungyang-ngampa
Marampa
Khagempa
Khongchompa
Khunchaopa
Tonapa
Sanahthon
Paikhompa
Tonsen-ngampa
Chralongpa



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28 Pudin.
29 Yenkhom Beigya, Leithak Leikharon
30 MSKA Khagemba Yumbi
31 MSKA Khagemba Yumlep
32 M Chandra,Chakparon
33 Ng *Kullachandra*, *Chakpa Khuntapa*.
34 Ng Kullachandra, Nongmaiching Chingkoiron
35 Kh Yaima, Kangla Leiyat

36 Kh Yaima, Nongpok Leihouching
37 Irom Amubi, Meihouron Pukok.
38 Irom Amubi Leihou Naophamlon.
39 Ningthemcha Kokngang, Kanglei Langpa Pathangpa.
40 Leisemlon Anpa.
41 Khulem Chandrasekhor, Meihouron Shakok
42 Wahengpam Lukhoi Heibok Chinggoiron
43 N Manaoyaima, Chingleiron
44 N Indramani Potsangbamlon.
45 N Indramani Karathong Lamlen
46 L Manglem, Langgon Chinggoiron
47 Tarang Langpum
48 Soraren Machana Khunkumpa.
49 Chanam hemchandra, Pakhangba Laihui
50 Kanghuchamlon (MSS)
51 Ningthouchalon.
52 Ningthemlon/Ningthouron
53 Angomlon (MSS)
54 Khumanlon.
55 Khapalon
56 Moiranglon
57 Santhonglon.
58 Tilshanglon.
59 Luwanglon.
60 Ahomlon
62 Ahom Buranji
63 Pashalon
64 Khashingampa